The New-York Semi-Weekly Triban

Ready this morning contains:

Naws SCHEARY - Military Kayal, News from Washington, New-York, New England, the Middle Lates, the Southern Atlanta States the Gulf States, Kentucky, and Tounessee, the Wastern Sates, the Partie Cost, the Territaries, Point d, the Freedman, Donnette, Michallany Forsin Nows.

XXXIXTR CONGRESS—The Proceedings in Tuesday, Wednesday of Thursday in Inil. Tun Cholana-Two Cases in New-York City: The Shuation at THE FENTANE-United States Regulars Withdrawn from Ensiport;

RECONSTRUCTION-Testimony before the Congressional Committee; Evidence of Gen. Sheritan.

THE REPORT ON RECONSTRUCTION—The President and a Majority of the California Statements in Recard to the Position of Secretary Station.

FRANCE, RIOT AT MEMPHIS, TENN.—Over Twenty Persons Kined. ISMESSE FORGERIES—Another Excitement in Wallest.

ANSIVERSAMES—Time and Place.
JAMAICA—The Royal Commissioners Sail for England. Speculations with Regard to Gov. Ever. The Testimony of Gordon's Widow; The Canadian Commissioner Religious.

LETTER FROM GOV. PRINTY OF SOUTH CANOLINA; Mr. Greeley's Reply.

Letters From Gov. Practice of Sourcetary McColloch for April.

The Terrane Deep .- Statement of Sourcetary McColloch for April.

The Bombertment of Vetera from Dur Special Passans Correspondent;
The Bombertment of Vetera from Dur Special Passans Correspondent;
The Bombertment of Vetera Ready of the England Correspondent;
The Bombertment of Vetera Ready of the England Admiral
Reference of the England of the Carlother of the England Admiral
Reference of the England of the Ready of the Passans Correspondent of the Admiral
Reference Resolutionents for the Brazilian Army; Neutrality of
Brazil in the Pacific War.

The Tources of the Nexa-A Navel, by Vietor Higgs. Part I—
Secu Chubin. Book I—The History of a Bad Reputation; Chapters
I. I. III. V. V. I and VII. A Word Written on a Weiter Rage. The
Bus De Is Rue: For Your Wife, when You shall Marry: An Unpopular Man, More Sespicious Facts about Gilliant; The Dutch Stoop,
A H. Temest for a Haunted House.

The Enlances Turneya—Salorities from the American Possa.

New Orlands—Special Correspondence: A Movement for a Union
of the Methodist Church North and South A Telegram from the
New York Conference Asking for the Appointment of Commissioners,
A Stormy Debate; Important Military Intelligence; Moster Out of
The Asson Orland Correspondence: A Program from the
New York Conference Asking for the Appointment of Commissioners,
A Stormy Debate; Important Military Intelligence; Moster Out of
The Seward to Secretary McCullock, Propositions from Rebell Boattary Seward to Secretary McCullock, Propositions from Rebell BoatThe Case of March Military Intelligence; March McCullock, Propositions from Rebell BoatThe Case of March Military Intelligence; March McCullock, Propositions from Rebell BoatThe Case of March

THE CASE OF MAJOR GRE.

MISCRILLANGON FRAM.
LUTHEANT TEMM
THE HOMEN MARKET.
LATART DOMESTIC AND FORMER MARKETS.
CATTLE MARKETS—New York Boston, Albany, Philadelphia.
COMMERCIAL MATTERS—The Lalest Stock and Gold Quotation
MARKITORS AND DEATHS.
APPERTISHENISTS. ADVERTISEMENTS.
THE SEMI-WEEKLY TRIBUNE, contains all the Edi-

MARREE D.

ANDERSON—FREEMAN—On Thursday, May 1, at the revidence of the bride's parents. Woodbridge, N. J., by the Rev. Cheerer G. Lucas, John Anderson of New York to Martin E., daughter of Dr. Ellis B. Freeman.

HILL—HODGDUN—At North Weare, N. H., on Wednelsy, the 2st inst. by Frieods' ceremony, Edward Hill of New York City to Eilen H., only daughter of M. A. Hodgdon of the former piace.

KNICKERBOCKER—MCLELLAN—On Wednesday, May 2, at the residence of the bride's mother, at Hudson, Columbia County, N. Y., by the Rev. E. Holmes, Philip H. Knickerbocker to Lucy McCleblan, daughter of the late Hugh McCleblan, daughter of the late Hugh McCleblan.

BROUGH-On Thursday morning. May 3. James McKay, sou of William and Mary A. Brough, aged II months.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from the residence of his parents No. 270 West Twelfth-st., on Saturday May 5, at 2 o'clock.

Dubbis, No. 72 Flushing av., near Broadway, Brooklyo.

Kissah — On Wedneaday, May 2, Zenora lashel, wife of Peter R.

Kissam, and edderd daughter of Zeno and Mary A. Secor, in the 27th
year of her age.

The friends of the family and of her father in law, the Rev. Samuel

Kissam of Brooklyn, are invited to attend her funeral, on Friday,
May 4, at 12 m., from the residence of her father. No. 12 East

Twenty ediginiest.

WILLIAMS-On Wednesday, May 2, Mrs. Sarah A. Williams, in the

55th year of her age.

The friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral articles at her late residence, No. 16 Charles st., on Friday afternoon,

Special Notices.

Post-Office Notice. -The French Mail, via Brest and Havrey per steamer LAFAYETTE, on SATURDAY, May 5, will close attain

The Best Pince to buy new, tasty and well-made

Invalids: Traveling Chairs on Wheels, for in and one door use. \$15 to \$15.

INVALIDS: CARRIAGES to order.
PATENT CANTERING HORSES, for in and out-doors, \$17 to \$25.

o'clock.

Fifteenth Assembly District Union Association — A require meeting of this Association will be held at their Headquarteen No. 415 Fourth-ave., THIS (Friday) EVENING, May 4, 1965, at 8 o'clock p. m.

WILLIAM T. BLACK, Froatsent.

or House. Does over the second of the second

Clothes-Wringers of all kinds repaired by the BAILEY WASHING AND WRINGING MACHINE Co., No. 40 Courtlands.

st., New York.

You can be entirely releaved of Couche, Colds, Asthma, Bronchists and Consumption by soing WILBOR'S PURE COLLAVER OHLE AND LIME. It is prescribed by entirely physicians for all these featful diseases.

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Rayrightators, Funnans, Galanya Krioshya Syoves.

REFRIGERATORS R'IFAIRED.

ALEX. M. LESLEY. Mr., No. 603 Sixthaws. and 1,310 Broadway. between Thirty 600 and Thirty-sixth sts.

LASSER & LEE NO PROCESSED HOSE

Present Aspect of the German Question-Defeat of Bismark's Schemes-Wis Appeal to Universal Suffrage-Its Effects-All Germany in Its Favor-tritical Position of Austrin-A Panic at Vicana-The Era of Suicides - A Tragedy - Hungarian Politics. FLORENCE, April 13, 1866. Count Bismark's first attempt either to bully Austria into the cession of Holstein, or really to go to war, has signally failed. Napoleon was not with him, and thus the

THE STATE OF EUROPE.

trare, there are negotiations preparing for an eventual alliance with Austria. Visconti Venosta, the new Em-

bassador at Constantinople, takes a rather roundahout way to his future residence, setting out to-merrow by way of Paris and Vienna, where he is to stay for some days, or

it is not for the annexation of Holstein, but for the su-

premacy of Prussia in Germany, which could not but re-

Pederal Diet with the proposition of calling a German Parliament together, in which all the Federation shall be rupresented, the elections to be conducted on the principle of universal suffrage, and the Parliament to receive and

Joseph, and hasten the reconstruction of the empire. And indeed, unless the Austrian Emperor makes peace with all his unsettled provinces, so as to be able to confront Prassis, with a contenued population, he may be found wanting in the scales when the Frankfort Parliament meets.

Themselves-Their Struggles for a Prince-An Appeal to the People-The German Question-Bismark's Reform Propositions

and Their Effect-Napoleon's Policy - A

Russia, setting forth that their people were industrious in

peace, valiant in war, inhabiting a rich country, and en-

owed with every quality to make men happy but one-

that the Northmen were a kingly race, each of them fit to be a prince, they had come to ask some of them the favor going to Russia and becoming their kings. Thereupo

three brothers, Rurik, Igor and Oleg, set out with the Em-

and Austria, Russia and Turkey, can agree! The elect of the Prince of Roumania excites, therefore, not the slig-set interest in Europe; the papers searcely notice England cares only for the Reform bill. Continen Europe, but for the latest place of the interminable Schi-tig-Hustein question, which, originally a difficulty two-en Austria and Prissia, has, by Count Bismark's possal for the radical reform of the German Confederatie widened into a great German, if not European middle The Austrian papers are funous against Prussia's in anylot they warn the Germans not to a copt the Prissia proposition, and tell them that as the King of Prussia, 1998, did not accept the German Imperial Crown, because

they did not know how to govern. Now,

FLORENCE, April 16, 1866.

Convention.

manner, should not accept the parliamentary unity of the Fatheriand, since it is offered by a reactionary Minister. Still, the Germans, with all their innate, hair-splitting pedantry, are wiser than the wiseacres at Vienna. The Southern-German organs of publicity eagerly accept the Prussian offer, and the kunss and princes, under the double pressure of Prussian mobilization and revolutionary agitation, vield everywhere to the wishes of the people. The agitation begins to organize, and Austria, too, will, within the next few weeks, be constrained to acquiesce in the convocation of the German Parliament. The Hungarians cannot fail to take advantage of that necessions from Austria for which they fought in 1849, and have sufficed with indominable persevanace ever since the fatal day of Villagos. The reestablishment of the laws of 1848 is now only a question of weeks, and Deal and Eotvöl will not full to strike the iron as long as it is bot. Napoleon's policy, uncertain but always dangerous, threatens both Austria and Prussia. He does not declare for either of them, professing strict neutrality, but reserving the interests of France. He sout his covering Prince Na alliance with Italy could not be concluded; on the coneither of them, professing strict neutrality, but reserving the interests of France. He sent his cousin, Prince Na-poleon, to Florence to stop the negotiations for a Prusse-tatian alliance; he endesvors to reconcile Austria and Italy, but he does not compromise his freedom of action, and is just as bleely to declare for Prussia as for Austria. even weeks, the first Ualian diplomatist since 1859 who has visited the capital of Austria. Not less unsatisfactory was the behavior of the German courts, and the German people. The princes know that if Prussia wages war, premacy of Prussia in Germany, which could not but reduce the present kings and princes to Prussian hereditary governors. As to the nation, though cherishing the idea of German unity, it did not trust the Prussian tempter, nor was it willing to but that much-desired unity at this price of political liberty. Bismark's reactionary home policy deprived him of the support of the popular will. He felt isolated, since he could not begin a fratucidal war between Prussia and Austria in face of the opposition of the European Cabinets, all of which are averse to war, and in opposition to the interests of all the German princes and the sympathies of the nation. The peace meetings in Prussia grow more and more numerous, protesting against an Austrian war, in spite of all the official intimidation of the Bureaucracy. But Bismark is not the man to give up his plans for the aggrandizement of his country; and, with that recklessness which characterizes him, he suddenly turns to the Frankfort Pederal Diet with the proposition of calling a German

Italy, but he does not compromise his freedom of action, and is just as bleichy to declare for Prussia as for Austria. Both those Governments are afraid of his duplicity, and will probably adjourn their hestile meeting; but the reform of the Federal Constitution of Germany cannot any longer be adjourned, and gives a handle to foreign interference, since the German Confederation is founded upon the great European treaties of 1815, and all the great powers that signed those treaties have the right to take part in that most important change which is to transform Central Europe. A Congress might settle all these questions—I mean the Roman, Venetian, Schleswig-Heistein, Russian and German questions—but are Austria. I Prussia yet ready to submit their vital interests to the decision of a Congress? There is no doubt that sooner or later that Congress, rejected in 1864, must take place, but the disease seems as yet scarcely desperate enough for such a remedy. England wishes a speedy and peaceful solution of all the pending difficulties, which contain the seeds of half a lozen wars, and Napoleon desires to strengthen his somewhat shaly position by such a meeting of the European powers; but Prussia, Austria and Russia object as yet to the only rational way for pacificating Europe. Austria, however, begins to yield, and may be the first to propose the Congress, well aware that a German Parliament meeting while it and Prussia are a variance might. Austria, nowever, begins to your, and may be the market propose the Congress, well aware that a German Partiament meeting while it and Prussin are at variance might become dangerous to the monarchical principle. Such is the state of Europa.

FROM PARIS.

Ernest Rennn's New Book-A Synopsis-His Next Volume-The Attacks of His Critics-An Arabic Commentary-The Preparation for the Work.

From Our Own Correspondent.

PARIS, April 17, 1866. The second book of Renan's "Histoire des Origines du Christianisme" was published last Saturday. It is entitled "Les Apôtres" (The Apostles.) It begins with the coming of the mourning Jewish women to the empty tomb in the garden by Golgotha on the 4th of April, 33, and goes on to the solumn moment, twelve years later, when Paul and Barnabus are setting out from the numerous church first called Consistion at Autioch to convert the world. The incipal themes of the first portion of the work are the

the greatest enemy of any form of parliamentary government—who played with the Prissian Parliament as a cat plays with a mouse—appeals to universal suffrage, and throws the torch of revolution into sleepy demany. All Europe was taken by surprise, and no one more than Austria. In fact, there could not be any more disagreeable incident for the Austrian statesmen than Count Bismant's proposition. A war was far preferable, since a victory over Prussia was not only possible but probable, and all the Liberal sympathies would have been with Austria; but now the game is eversed, the tables are turned against Austria; the district of Bismark ceases at once, for the Germans are not so prejudiced as to recase to take advantage of an excellent opportunity for conquering their unity and political liberty, simply because the mass who offers that opportunity is a political swindler. The German princes will not dare to oppose the convocation of a German Parliament, since they fear a revolution; and so Bavaria, Wurtemberg, Baden and Saxe-Weimar, nave already declared that they do not intend to offer any apposition to the Prussian scheme. Now the first three of these German powers are exactly those which most still more readily adopt the idea of a German Parliament, which has been placed on a war footing, will, of source, still more readily adopt the idea of a German Paliament, which, once established at Frankfort, and declared competent to discuss the eventual Prussian Mintion of Jesus, his appearance to the disciples, and the formation in their souls of the belief in the Resurrec-tion, the influence of the Holy Spirit, the Gift of Tongues, and the Power of the Church—treated, with the fullest recognition of their poculiar importance, as problems and facts of history and human nature, of which the solution facts of history and human nature, of which the solution and explanation are sought by purely scientific methods. Next fellows an account of the Church at Jerusalem, its first trials and conquests, and its social or rather socialistic constitution. This leads to a most interesting study of the state of society in that time and country, the correlation of it to the church and the medifying influences of each on the other. For instance, the elevation of woman by the church and the beneficent power of the church through woman; the conduite tendency as it were in lewish society and its development by the church. We are then shown the rand progress of Christianity through Syria to Antioch, where the new religion first distinctively separated from Judassm and took the name of Christian —Antioch, its second metropolis, destined to supplant Jerusalem, and pregnant mother of all Foreign Micesons.

Here Reman interrupts the parration, to review the some, still more readily adopt the idea of a German Palament, which, once established at Frankfort, and declared competent to discuss the eventual Prussian propositions, must go beyond the control of the Prussian Minister, and may reorganize Germany on a more satisfactory basis than heretofore. Napoleon, too, cannot be averse in principle to a movement which assumes universal sufficiently in the control of the Prussian Minister, and may reorganize Germany on a more satisfactory basis than heretofore. Napoleon, too, cannot be averse in principle to a movement which assumes universal sufficiently and the control of the probably, do more barn in that way to Austria's position in Germany than by a successful war. Prussia might then establish that German Empire which in 1848-9 could not be constructed, and King William win the crown of Charlemagne, which his brother would not accept from the hands of its possessors. Still who can forested the results of the electoral agitation extended from the Alps to the Baltic? who can foresee the conflicts between the German nation and her thirty-six princes, or the temper of the Parlisment? The inovement might overreach Count Bismark's propositions, but it is equally detrimental to the German position of Austria. The Exchange feels all this uncertainty keenly. The funds tell resterday at Paris in a fabulous way, and since the leginning of March, in six weeks, the Italian Five-per-cents sell to 66; a crisis is impending. Vienna is pecularly agitated and suicides are becoming more frequent than at Paris or London. People have learned during the inflated period of the currency to spend much, to gamble, to rash into mad speculations, and have etaked their social position; but now that the bubble is bursting we hear every day of the most sensational trajedies. Last week Mr. Tuvora, at the head of an Autographic Correspondence, which received information-directly from the Ministry, was found dead in his bed, and around him the corpose of his wile, his daughter, a beautiful girl of ni

Christias:—Anisoch, its second metropolis, destined to supplant Jerusalem, and pregnant mother of all Foreign Micsoops.

Here Reman interrupts the narration, to review the missionary field, that is, nearly the whole Roman Empire—the political, social, moral, intellectual and religious state of the countries: "where Jewish proselytism had opened, as it were, the fumes that Christian preaching was to fecundate." In the composition and coloring of this admirably sheat—the chief objection to which is that the hundred pages he allows for it are too marrow a canvass—the artist displays his various talents at their best—the crudition a cumulated by thirty years study of books, personal observation of ancient sites and mocorn matters in all the countries speken of, a paget's imagination enriched and sobered by this acquirement, a great human sympathy and charity, scientific method, grace of style. The volume closes as follows: "But it is time to return to the three missionaries—Paul, Bernabas, John Mark—whem we left at the moment, where they are going out of Antioch by the gate that leads to Sciencia. In my third box a I shall attempt to follow the traces of these learner of good tidings, by land and sea, in calm and storm, ough good and evil days. I am eager to narrate this omparable epopes, to dejact those interminable routes though Asia and Europe, along which they sowed the seed of the Gospel—those wars they traversed so often in such diversity of circumstances. The great Christian Odyssey is about to begin. Already the apostolic bark spreads its sails; the wind is swelling and only aspires to bear upon its wings the words of Jesus."

And who, indeed, more fit to tell the story of these wanderers, to which their singleness of high purpose leads epic unity, than Ernest Renan, who, with his single purpose of seeking truth, has seen by the scholar's lamp and by sunlight with the traveler's eye the cities and the manners of the many men Paul saw? For it is not more by his book-learned familiarity with the language and

by sunlight with the traveler's eye the cities and the manmore of the Semitic and Greek and Roman peoples, than by
his personal acquaintance with their descendants, still
occupying the ancient sites and inheriting much of the
ancient manners and customs, as well as the race-type, the
intimate nature of their ancestrys, that he will revive in
his next volume, "St. Panl," "the life and times" of the
Apostle to the Gentiles.

B. Whatever may be thought of Renan's principles of criticizin, of their application in this book to the Acts and certain of Paul's Epistles as to the Gospel, in his Viede Jeaus,
and hisheretical conclusions, the most orthodox of as should
recognize, may safely admire and might profit by certain
of his qualities as historian and gentleman. His graphic
description of the material magnificence, and beauty, and
social corruption of the great City of Antioch, is a masterpiece of historical restoration. His survey of the state of
the Roman Empire, referred to above, is a large instance
of a similar kind, solid with cradition, brilliant with imagination, alive with sympathy. If, in the philosophical
part, he shocks cherished associations and sacred beliefs,
he does so without intention. He attacks no person or
faith for the love of combat. If he hits you or yours, it is
in passing on what he believes is the way to truth. Regarding Christ only as man, but as the only man, he never
degrades him, as some learned doctors do not hesitate to
degrade the sacred person of their trinity to an anthropomorphized partisan of their quarrels. Not only does
he not provoke, but he quietly declines to be provoked, to
controversy. The remarkable introduction to Les Andires
contains, among other things, what may be styled Renan's
philosophico-religious confession of faith. The best abused
of any writing man in the last three years, he refers to the
numerous generally abnore, often violent attacks, made
on him and his book, not angrilly, not contemptionsly, not
privally even, but with a general philosoph A Lesson From History-The Molde-Wal-Inchians - A People Unable to Govern European Congress and the Prospects of its Old Nester, the chronicler of Russia, tells us that about the year 860 Embassadors arrived in Scandinavia from

three brothers, Rurik, Igor and Oleg, set out with the Embassadors and founded the dynasty which, at least in the female line, still rules the mighty empire of the North. Such is the legendary account of the simple chronicles concerning the crigin of Russia. We can scarcely read it without a smile, and still, in our matter of fact times, the old legend repeats itself. The Moldo-Wallachians, or, as they prefer to call themselves, the Rumanes, scarcely half freed from the Turkish yoke, elect a prince under the condition that he resigns grown and scepter as soon as the right time should arrive for the election of a foreign Prince. John Alexander Coura has no scrup is at accepting the crown in trust, but of course he never believed that the right time had come for his abdication, and behaved quite as kingly as any prince by the grace of God. The Boyards at last reminded him rather roughly of his pledge by putting him first into prison, and then out of the country. Freedrom him, the Roman Parliament at once offered the crown to the Count of Flanders, sending Embassadors to him in the way old Nestor talks of, explaining that the number of the inhabitants amount to about 3,000,000; that their country is the most fortile in Europe, bordered to the sea by the number of their prowess, but at the same time feel themselves imbued with all the knowledge and refinement of undern France, though unable to govern themselves and therefore they had set their minds upon a foreign prince, be he as powerless as the brother of the King of the Relation. But the Count of Flanders lacks the enterprising spirit of the Wanrangian brothers, he receives no inspiration from the example of his brother of the King of the spiration from the example of his brother is the King of the spiration from the example of his brother is the King of the serious prince. In each imagine how the Roumanian peasants in the valley of the Sereth and Danube must be be wildered; how they ask, Who is Prince Charles of Hohenzolern for the hist of the late Premier of

prised. Abd-el-Kader ordered the volume as a consequence and opening its peace, said: "Yes, Sir; I have not only read, but annotated it."

It was during a previous voyage in Syria that he lost his sister, a true goardian angel, whom, with so much reason, he loved so much. She was of the quite superior order of good women, both on the moral and intellectual side—his collaborator and sympatrizer in the work that he dedicated to her memory. She died of a f-ver peculiar to the country, from a simultaneous attack of which he barely exapted with life. That bitter experience of the East, also, he turned to ingenious explanatory and poetic uses in his account of the conversion of St. Fael.

It is well enough to mention, in proof of the author's pains-taking fide-life to swarp to that the purpose of writing the "History of the Origin and Early Growth of Christianity" was conceived more than eight years ago that though all his studies up to that time were a general preparation, he devoted five years of special study to the completion of the first volume: that after this second volume, Les Apôtres, was blocked and mainly written out, Reman made a second voyage to Greece and the East for fasts and local inspiration complementary to its faililfor facts and local inspiration complementary to its fulfil-ment, and has revised and amended it, page by page, for still the last past eight months that it has been going

brough the press.

Other books must wait.

FIRE IN NINTH-ST .- A fire was discovered last vening between 5 and 6 o'clock, in the frent room of the sillinery establishment of Max Lillenthal, No. 142 Ninth st. by a waiter employed in the restaurant adjoining. The fire was speedily extinguished with a few pairs of water. Mr. Litienthal estimates the damage to his stock at \$2,500. Insured for \$5,000 in the Park Insurance Company. The origin of the fire is as rot unknown.

Lise Wanted.

From Our Special Correspondent.

See You's and Laverpool, old and sangenous merinantics were stripted to find that they could no longer afford to see stription from the three properties. The fruits of Californit, unequaled in variety and not promote the cherry has grown fourteen feet high, the pear ten feet, and the atems of peach trees three inches in diameter. The speak free a year from the bod grow eight feet high, with a trunk-circumference of eight and a half nucleas. A peach twigs of sololong, stack in the ground in 1818, bore fruit the next year. The apple tree bears in the second or third the work year. The apple tree bears in the second or third the work year. The peach twice have been exhibited weighting two and a half pounds. Distinctly a Northern fruit, however, regularing a cold climate, it has not the oungest flavor which New-England and Oregon impart. But the convent of the work of the state of the convention of the work of the state of the convention of the work of the state Summer Journey. Jonah's gourd ceases to be the symbol of miraculous growth.

In the same orchard hundreds of fig trees bent under rich purple fruit. Olives, pomegranates, lemens and aprecots grow in various sections. The orchards of the State contain also about 2,500 orange trees. When six or eight years old they produce fruit, and continue for half a century. At 14 vers they are in full bearing, yielding from 1,000 to 3,000 oranges per tree. They blossom early in Spring; the fruit is ripe in the following February, and if left on the branches, keeps until May. A foll-grown tree is 30 feet high, with dense bushy top, 9 or 10 yards in diameter. It requires irrigation and careful culture.

Mr. Flint's vineyard, only five years old, contained scores of varieties of delicious grapes, growing in enormous chaters, several bunches weighing fully five pounds each. On Gov. Low's table one moraling was a six-pound bunch from the Sacramento market. Clusters weighing eight offer pounds excite little attention, and I am assured that a bunch of seventeen pounds was exhibited at one Fair. Two hundred varieties are cultivated; the most delicate Mulaga grapes, indeed 1 a trly all vines from the Atlantic slope. Europe, Asia and Africa, flourish in this kindly soil. The fruit-growers hegin to make raisins and preserve figs, and with the completion of the Pacific Railroad, they expect to supply the Eastern markets daily with fresh grapes. The crop never fails, and is said to average to the aere double the yield of the best vinevards of Ohio, France and Germany. The Catawba, though smaller than some varieties, excels, I think, all others in flavor. The vineyards of the State, of which more than one-flired are in Los Angelos Connity, cover upward of 10,000 across. The largest is in Sonoma County, and contains 500,000 vines. In 1861 the wine product was about 1,000,000 gallons, and it has largely inscreased since. Many varieties of still and sparkling wines are produced, but in general they are aw, "heady," and far less pleasant here

and subserged by freshets, and more than once schoolers seiled through the principal streets. A friend assures me that one night, upon returning home in a beat, he found a row in his drawing-room, and tied her to the hall bannister, lest the flood should float her up stairs before morning.

shield inforced the principal streets. A fine-assessment is that one night, upon returning home in a beat, he found a cow in his drawing-room, and fied her to the hall bannister, lest the flood should float her up stairs before morning. Leves first panal the city from overflow, and the grade is being changed to afford sure and permanent protection. The well-shanded city, though intensely hot in Summer, is agreeable, and contains much wealth and culture.

The Wells, Fargo & Company Express is a prominent and all-peivading interest on the Pacific stope. It transports most of the business letters and nearly all treasure and other packages from the interior to this city, and hence to New-York. It combines banking and express business, and has about one hundred offices. One encounters its messengers on stage-coach, tailway-frain and steamer, and sees its signs in every town and mining camp. Like other great express companies, it illustrates the superiority of private enterprise. When its messengers un side by side, on the very steamer, or the same railway carriage, with those of the United States mail, three-fourths of the business men intrust if with their letters, which are invariably delivered in advance of the Government consignments. In this city, Mr. Colfart dropped a note into the mail, making an engagement for the next week with a gardleman residing loss than a mile from our hotel. Three days after the appointed time his friend appeared, saying "I have but just received your letter. Why didn't you send it by Wells, Fargo!"

To found and systematize a great enterprise like this, in the face of the difficulties of a new country, requires more capacity than to "run" the Government of the United States in ordinary times. I asked the gentleman who has chiefly conduced it, "What new lessons has your experience taught you?" and it pleasantly confirms one's faith in human nature to hear his answer. "It has a sught me to trus fown. The Past-Office authorities oppose it, and a mail agent comes out periodically from Wa

The Americans in Cape Town celebrated Washington's birthday by a public dinner, which was attended by representatives of the Parliament, the Supreme Court, the Bar, &c., &c. The Hon. B. Pringle, of New-York State, now Judge of the Mixed Court on the Slave Trade, occupied the chair, with W. L. Avery, Arbitrator of the same Court, and Walter Graham American Consul, as Vice-Chairman. It has been pronounced the most pleasant reunion that has ever happened here.

No American ships-of-war have arrived here since the departure of the Hartford and Wachusett about two months ago. Admiral Bell and captains Townsend and Schufeldt were very well pleased with their reception, being continually feted during their stay. The officers named with others and the American Consul were invited to dine with the Governor. The Dutch citizens also gave them a dinner and then there were pic-nics, balls, &c., &c., till they left. 000,000.
RECEIP'S OF BULLION at San Francisco by Wells, Farge & Co.
exclusive of ovin, from Jan. 1 to Dec. 1, 1865. From Northern mines. 419,620,436
From Washoe (Virginia City, Gold
Hill, Salver City, &c.) 14,674,461
From Re see River Mines. 723,676 om Southern mines. om Portland (Idaho, &c., mines)... om Victoria (Cariboo, Fraser River, 1,469 061

845,245,004 Receipts of month of Dec. estimated. **8**3,988,000

Total \$49,233,004

See Francisco Dec. 18, 1865.

The circulation of the local newspapers is not large, as the entire population of their field is less than half a million. The Call, a journal for the workingmen, corresponding to the penny papers of the East, has a daily cuition of 10,000. I think none of the larger journals print more than 5,600. Still they are very lucrative—three clearing alike from \$40,000 to \$40,000 per year. Their advertising prices are very high. Single copies sell at the publication office for 10 cents in specie. The subscription pice of the dailies is \$12, and of the weeklies \$5 per year, in coin. The Succamento Union, edited with great care and enterprise, publishes much more reading matter than any of the New-York journals. The Alta California, the olocal and most successful paper of the coast, was poor and obscure at the formation of the great Vigilance Committee, instigated by the murder of Janses King of William; but instantly and heartily sustained the movement. In those days, when the life of any man, who opposed the desperadoes, was not worth a rush-light, such a course required moral and physical corrage; but it proved that tide in the affairs of the journal, which, taken at the flood, led on to fortune. The Alta immediately received the most valuable advertising patronage of the coast, flourished and grew rich. The Escang Bulletin is also a successful journal. I cannot refrain from publicly thanking Fred MacCrellish, William A. Woodward, Albert S. Exans, and the other gentlemen of The Alta office for their special and constant courtesies, which have added so much to the comfort and pleasure of our entire party. I would fain extend this list, but names are legion, and space is limited; yet I beg the very many friends in this and other States, who have sided me during this long jurney, to believe me grateful for their generous and undespace for the correspondent.

Confederation in New-Brunswick-Prospects of Success-A Bailroad Military Force-Libel Suit-Career of a Swindler-Stormy Weather on Lake Ontario. From Our Special Correspondent.

TORONTO, C. W., April 30, 1866.

CANADA.

w that the Central Road is an assured fact and certain

FROM THE CAPE OF GOOD HOPE.

War in the Interior Emigration to the United

is still carried on in a most desultory manner. It consists chiefly in cattle-lifting raids on both sides, the grand

army of the Dutch Boers, which numbers 1,200, not dar ing to come to close quarters with the enemy, and the

Basutoes, a Kaffir tribe, acting on the defensive. The lat

Basucoes, a Kaffir tribe, acting on the defensive. The lat-ter are short of munitions of war and the former only get their supplies through this colony, by permission of the Governor, who has threatened to stop them, and who, though he declares himself neutral, will not allow the Basutors to have any arms, except what were smuggled in before the war commenced. The finances of the Boers are in a bad way, and £30,000 or "blue-backs" have been issued without much improving them. Their cummand-ers are fettered by a council-of-war called the Krygsraad,

States-Celebration of Washington's Birth-

CAPE TOWN, Cape of Good Hope, March 14, 1866. The war in the interior between the Orange River Free

A very late dispatch from New-Brunswick has been re ceived by The Leader. It shows that the new Adminis-tration will be sustained by a majority of 11 votes in a House of 41. If this be correct, Confederation will be carried in that Province. The dispatch says:

carried in that Province. The dispatch says:

St. John, N. B. April 28, 1866.—The Government here has not yet decided whether there shall be another appeal to the people on the question of Confederation. A Cabinet Connell will be held on Thursday to determine. I have spoken with many leading men of the Province, and heard the view of the people frequently expressed, and have no doubt there has been an unmistable change in public opision since the last election, so that another contest would give a decided triumph to Confederation. The least sanguine estimate is that the Government will have 25 votes in a House of 41. Even in the present House it is believed Confederation could be carried, but its friends feel it would give them great strength to go sgrain to the people, so wide has been the reaction in all perfs of the Province. Everybody is preparing for a general election, and there is hardly any doubt that it will take place within two months. The only fear is that the country will be flooded with money from the States and the "antis" in Nova-Scotia. No danger is apprehended from the few Fenians who remain on the border. Mr. Tilly left Frederiction to day for St. Stephens, to look after the defenses. There is now ample have and military force on the frontier to meet any emergency.

The volunteer force of the Grand Trunk Railway. Com-

gency.

The volunteer force of the Grand Trunk Railway Com The volunteer force of the Grand Trunk Railway Company is now fixed at five battalions, which is, I think, the largest body of men ever put under arms by any railroad company on this continent. The force is organized into battalions of six companies. Although Bridges is at its head, there will be no position corps. A Mr. Halliday, who has lately figured in a case of alleged fraud against the Government, in excise, intends to see The Globe of this city for libel, laying the damages at \$50,000. He will have the case tried at Brockville, where he has friends. A man named Pickup, of Montreal, is to be tried for alleged swindling. His case is a little amusing. He began life in the city as section of a Methodist church—lit the fires, sweet out &c. In a little time he started a news. long journey, to believe me grateful for their generous and undeserved kindness.

There is one tilenae everywhere present with the thoughtif the following the Missouri to the Pacific. The one motal of all I have seen—the one remedy for every evid, social, political, financial and industrial—the one immediate vital need, not only of the Pacific coast and new Territories, but of the entire Republic, is the Pacific Rail road. Our great mining interests specially need it. Until its completion no man living can comprehend the vastits completion to mean inving can comprehend the vastits completion no man living can comprehend the vastits completion to the entire Republic, is the Pacific Railits completion no man inving can comprehend the vastits completion no man inving. The began in the city as section of a Methodist church—lit the
its can

NEW-ORLEANS. Cotton Turned Over to the Government-The

New Onleaves Thursday, May 3, 1860.

By instructions from the President, Gen. Camby has released the cotton held by the military and turned it over to the United States Marshal.

President Johnson has ordered Gen. Camby not to interfere with the United States Court. The President first ordered Gen. Camby to make a full report by telegraph of the conflict upon which he acted. The Court reopened immediately.

Reports from Holmes's Hole.

Holmes's Hole. Thursday, May 3, 1865.
Arrived, steamer Sheridan, from Boston for New-York;
Islanded the captain and crew of the sch. C. L. Herrick of
Jonesport, from Bangor for Dighton, with lumber. The
Herrick capsized near Cape Poge. The steamer Monahanset proceeded to her assistance and towed her into
Educations.

Herrick capsized near Cape Pope. The steamer Monahanset proceeded to her assistance and towed her into Edgartown.

The schooner C. S. Carstairs, Price, of and from Philadelphia, drove ashore here to-day. She will have to discharge her cargo to get off.

The schooner H. A. Weeks, Godfrey, from Boston for Philadelphia, in ballast, is ashore near the East Chop.

The schooner Vision of Dartmouth and Napoleon of Gloncester are ashore at Menaska Bill, and the Vision has bilged.

Steambont Explosion-Six Lives Lost Mrsephis Thursday, May 3, 1866.
The tow-boat Tigress exploded both her boilers near
Fulton last night, killing the captain's wife, the first engineer, the carpenter and three deck hands, and scalding

Musical.

GRAU'S ITALIAN OPERA. The compulsory postponement of the opening night of the Havana Opera Company, was unfortunate for the management, and very disappointing to the public. It was, how ever, beyond the control of Mr. Grau, who could not control the movements of the owners of the Star of the West. The

ers, and bring more money to the treasury. CONCERT OF MISS NETTIE STERLING.

The complimentary testimonial concert given to Miss Nettie Sterling, at Irving Hall, was one of the most successful entertainments of the season. Every seat on the floor was sold, every standing place was filled, and over 300 holders f tickets could not get into the Hall at all. Many holders of tainly will.

Now that the Central Road is an assured fact and certain of early completion, Congress should give adequate encouragement to a great northern line, to connect the Northwest, via Minnesota, Montana and Idaho, with the waters of Columbia River and Piget Sound. The interal and lumber resources of that vast region require a development which only the railway can give. The first link should commence at the head of certain navigation on the Missouri, and run to the navigable waters of the Columbia. The two rivers could be connected in less than 300 miles, and thus the arist steam communication across the Continent be secured. The sooner the work is imagurated the better for the country. Put it in the hands of honest, efficient men, and then deal with them in no narrow and niggardly spirit. Two and ultimately three roads will be required to act as obecks upon each other, to develop the country and transact its business. If the northern line were constructed exclusively by Government money it would add far more than its cost to the solid, enduring wealth of the Nation. The cheapest and best way to build it would be as a military work by an army enlisted for that exclusive purpose. But in some form or other we coght to have it. Hasten the Central Pacific Railroad and begin the Northern line!

A. D. E. seats did not come at all, so their places were left vacant, while many ladies had to stand, and we and three members of the press were especially accommodated with an excellent position just outside the door, where the heat from the room struck us n the face, and the cold from the entrance in the back. It was a position eminently conductive to the formation of an inde-pendent position, as the enthusiasm from within was quickly cooled from without, thus preserving a just balance of judgment. There certainly should be some regulation by which weary standers up should be permitted to occupy seats which are vacant after a certain hour. At concerts, a margin of half an hour to retain the privilege would be amply sufficient, after which they should be free to be occupied, to be given up, of

course, if the holders arrive.

Miss Sterling, the beneficiaire, has for some time attracted attention as the contraite of Dr. Adams's Church, where her fine voice tells out with admirable effect. She has been studying for the stage, we believe, with an Italian master, and has made considerable progress in that direction. Her voice is pure and rich in quality through its whole register, with one or two weak notes about A and B, which require careful culture. Her method is good, she sings easily, has much force of expression, and a fair share of abandon. We should judge that her voice is flexible, and that in certain phases it is greatly sympathetic. She sang "Ah! mio figlio," from "H Profets," well, it lacked in breadth and dramatic expression, but it was a performance of much promise, and won a very enthusiastic encore. The aria with which she responded, she sang most charmingly, and at its close a gentleman appeared on the orchestra, who, after reading a letter from some unknown State a Dutch Republic and the Basuto Chief, Moshesh, friend written in an unknown style and language, presented friend, written in an unknown style and language, presented her with a magnificent gold watch-chain. She afterward sang a very passionate and dramatic song by Robert Goldbeck, who accompanied her, with so much feeling and expression, that she gained a unanimous encore, to which she responded by she gamed a unanimous encore, to which she responded by another passionate and very beautiful love-song by the same composer, in which she created a marked sensation. Her portions in the concerted music she sang admirably, her rich voice adding to and mellowing the general effect. Her debut

may be considered a genuine and well deserved success.

Schorita C. Poch sang very finely. Her excellent method adapted his power of voice to the hall, and threw so much grace and point into his selections that he gained unanimous cores in both. Mazzoleni's manly and unassuming manne makes a most pleasing impression upon his audiences. Signor Centemari has a fine voice, which he uses most skillfully, and he sings with taste, expression and artistic finish.

ers are fettered by a council-of-war called the Krygsmad, composed of seven brave men and sixteen cowards, which is convened on every petty occasion where life may be lost and no cattle taken, and its veto upon the commanders is absolute. The Boers have lately driven out the French Misstonaries stationed in that part of Basutoland which they the Boers have overrun and will be likely to hear something from the French Emperor on the subject.

The American Consul here has taken down the names of 200 respectable mechanics and agriculturists who desire to immigrate to the United States and who are able to pay their own passage. He will hand over the list to some merchant to lay on one or two ships for New-York when it is filled up. So great is the redundancy of European labor here that he could easily get 1,000 ablebodied men to join the American arroy during the war by giving them a free passage.

The Americans in Cape Town celebrated Washington's birthday by a public dinner, which was attended by repre-Mr. Richard Hoffman was a marked attraction at this concert. His selections were well calculated to please, and the charm of his exquisite touch, his clear, brilliant and finished execution, and his delicate shades of coloring, insured him encores for all that he played. His touch is of that quality which draws from the plano its richest and most sympathetic tones, and invests it with a poetic feeling which is quite fascinating. It is to be regretted that he is so rarely

seard in public.

Mr. G. W. Walters played an introductory selection for the organ in a very clear and masterly manner; but fugues do not interest a general audience. MR. GEORGE SIMPSON'S CONCERT.

This very charming and popular singer gives his

annual concert at Irving Hall this evening, on which occasion he will be assisted by Miss Zelda Harrison, Mr. J. R. Thomas, Mr. Jules Lombard, Miss Matilda Toedt, Mr. G. W. Morgan and Mr. G. W. Colby. Mr. Simpson is so well esteemed in this city that there can be but little doubt as to the success

MISS KATE MCDO: ALD'S FIRST GRAND CONCERT. Miss McDonald is a young debutante of much promise, who has made great successes in private circles. She win her way to a position among artists. She has talent and ambition, and we hope to be able to award her the position she aims at. She will be assisted by Miss Matilda Toldt, Mr. Wm. Castle, Mr. John Farley, Mr. S. C. Campbell, Mr. G. W. Morgan and Mr. G. W. Colby. With such a combination the programme cannot fail to be interesting and attractive. Mr. James M. Wehli, the distinguished and popular

pianist and composer, left for England on Wednesday, on the of the most finished artists who ever visited America, and he carries away with him the most grateful recollections of count less kindnesses received, and of a success far exceeding his most sanguine expectations. He proposes to return in the Fall and give a series of popular concerts in this city, and throughout the country.

The Poznanski's, with Madame Varian Hoffman,

have given a series of concerts in the South, commencing at Charleston, S. C., and so on to Savannah, Augusta and Nash ville, with extraordinary success. They have attracted crowded andiences, and the papers of the various cities have written in the warmest and most appreciative style of their artistic excellence. They propose to be in New-York in a week or two, when they will probably close the musical season THOMSON'S POPULAR CONCERTS.

Mr. Thomson will give one of his series of popular concerts at Dodworth's Hall, this evening, on which occasion be will be assisted by a variety of talent of excellent character. Among others, Mrs. J. S. Thomson will appear, after an absence from public life of several years. Mr. Henry E. Browne, the well-known organist, will also assist at these concerts. The price of admission is only 50 cents.

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ADVENTIAMENT.

THE SEMI-WEEKLY TRIBUNE, contains all the Editorial articles, not merely local in charactor. Literary Reviews and Art Criticisms. Letters from our large cores of correspondents, Foreign and Domestic Letters, Special and Associated Press Telegraphic Dispatches; a careful and complete Summary of Foreign and Domestic News; Exclusive Reports of the Proceedings of the Farmers Club of the American Institute, Taits about Fruit, and other Horticultural and Agricultural Information; Stock, Financial, Cattle, Dry Goods and General Market Reports, which are published in Turk Daily Tribune. The Semi-Weekly Tribune also gives, in the course of a year, three or four of the Latest are Best Popular Novels by living authors. The cost of those above, it bought in book-form, would be from aix to eight dol. ** If purchased in the English Magazines from while they are carefully selected, the cost would be three or four times that sum. Nowhere else can so much current intelligent is and permanent literary matter be had at so cheaps rat as in The Sami-Weekly Tribune. Those who believe in the principles and approve of the character of The Tribunes can increase its power and influence by joining with their is lighbors in forming clubs to subseribe for The Sami-Weekly Tribunes. The Sami-Weekly Tribunes are beginned, Person residing in the city can find an more valuable journal to send to their country friends. Price five cents. Mail subscribers, I copy I year, 197, 5 copies, or over, for each copy. \$1. date of the first performance is Monday. May 7, and the delay will probably sharpen the public appetite to hear the new sing-

McCleba, daughter of the late High McCleba, LaKE-JACORS-At Wooster, Ohio, on Thursday, April 18, by the Rev. J. A. Reed, James Lake of New York to Sarah E. Jacobs of Woods.

Tweifth st. on Saturday May 5, at 2 o clock.

BRODIE—On Wednesday, May 2, after a protracted illness, George Brodie, in the 48th year of his age.

His friends and relatives are respectfully invited to attend the funeral on Saturday afternoon, May 5, at 1 o clock, from his late residence, at No. 300 Canal-st.

at No. 200 Canal-st.
CHURCH—At San Francisco, Cal., Sunday, April 29, 1956, of pueumonia, after one week's illness, Mrs. Litetia H., wife of the late E. W. Charch, firm of Sather & Church, San Francisco, HAIGHT—On Fifth day, Fifth Month 3d, at Chappequa, of pueumonia, James H. Haight, aged 50 years.
The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend his function on First-day, the 5th inst., from Friends' Meeting-house, Chappequa, at 11 o'clock.

at 11 o'clock.

GARRISON—On Tuesday, May 1, after a short but severe illness
Mary, the widow of William Garrison, aged 34 years.

The relatives and friends are invited to attend her funeral on Friday.

May 4, at 20 clock p. m., from her late home, the residence of F. La
Dubois, No. 25 Flushing av., near Broadway, Broadlyo.

American Scamen's Friend Society.

The 38th Amiversary of the American Seamen's Friend Society will be held in Irving Hall on MONDAY EVENING. May 7, at 74 o'clock. Speakers, the Rev. W. H. H. MURRAY of Orenwich, Com., the Rev. A. E. KITTREDGE of this City, and the Rev. J. N. ANDREWS, Seamen's Chaptain at Wilmington, N. C. ANDREWS, Seamen's Chaptain at Wilmington, N. C.

Post-Office Notice,—The Mails for Great Britain and the Continent, via Southampton and Bremsen, per steamer (IERBANN, and for Ireland, via Queenstown, per steamer CITY OF LONDON, on SAT-URDAY, May 5, will close at this Office at 10:03 a.m., and at that op-town offices, as follows: Sations A and B, 3:65 a.m., Maistons G and D, 7:45 a.m., Stations E and F, 7:30 a.m., Seation G, 7:25 a.m. JAMES KELLY, P. M.

lice at 8 a. m., and at the up-town offices as follows, on FRIDAY linst. Stations A and B, 8:30 p. m. Stations C and D, 8:15 p. m. ricons E and F, 8 p. m.; Station G, 7:50 p. m.

JAMES KELLY P M.

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**STRONG WAGONS, Children's CARRIAGES, Propellers Boy's STRONG WAGONS, Children's CARRIAGES, Propellers English Charlots, Rocking Horees.

For cale by the manufacturer.

**Association for Science and Art.—The section on Sociation for Science will meet at the tooms of the Association, Cooper Institute account foor, THIS (Friday): EVENING, to bear the paper of W. B. SCOTT, esq., on the question of "Compalsory Taxation," at to clock.

No. 415 Fourth.ave., THIS (Friday) FVENING, May 1, 100, as o'clock p. m. WILLIAM T. BLACK, Frankent. Romar P. Dungas. Secretary.

Byspeppia and Fits.

FITS—A SURE CURE for these distressing compisiuts is now made—known in a Treatise on Foreign and Native Herbal prepara-FITS—tions, poblished by Dr. O. PHELPS BROWN. The pre-actipation was discovered in such a providential manner that he FITS—cannot conscientionally tenne to make it known, as it has—cured severybody who has used it, never having failed in a FITS—cincle case. It is equally sore in cases of fits as of Dyspepsis;—and the ingredients may be obtained from any druggiss. SENT FITS—FREE to all on receipt of five cents to pre-pay postage, etc.—Address

Dr. O. PHELPS BROWN, No. 19 Grandet . Jeres Prepare for the Cholera!—Cleanse your Stemach, Regulate your Bowels, Stimulate your Liver, Parity your Blood, and Prevent all disease by the nee of Dr. LANGLEY'S ROOT HERB BITTERS. Sold by all Druggists.

Notice. The observed first-class, retail GENTS FURNISHING Notice. The observed first-class, retail GENTS FURNISHING ORDER in New York is at No. 3 Perk-row, directly opposite the As-ter House. Boat \$4 SHIRTS at \$3 cach; Lines COLLARS, \$2.

Way, between Thirty fifth and Thirty-state etc.

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FROM THE MISSOURI TO THE PACIFIC...XXXIV.

california Fraits—Apples, Penches, Strawberries—Clusters of Pears and Bunches of
Grapes—Figs—Clices—Orange Culture—
Vineyards—California Wines—Sucramento
City—The Wells & Parge Express—Our
Gold and Silver Vield for 1865—California
Newspapers—Final Words About the Pacific
Bailroud—Duty of Congress—A Northers

Eine Wanted.

From Our Special Correspondent.

San Francisco, Cal. Monday, Dec. 13, 1862.

The fraits of California, unequaled in variety and loxurionaness, are her surpassing raches. Trees are twice
as large as in New-York or Ohio at the same age. In one year the cherry has grown fourteen feet high, the pear ten feet, and the stems of peach trees three inches in diameter.

One meet it inancially. It w.'!! increase the value of every manufacture of New-England—every product of the world.

We need it inancially. It w.'!! increase the value of every manufacture of New-England—every product of the world. West-every food teral estate in New York. It will revolutionize traffic and finance. Taxwellers in every country will require the same appears will require exchange on New York instead of London. It will give in the every manufacture of New-England—every product of the world. The high teachy products of the Orient, rich 19 barbarie shop, and was beginning to be lived again, when an action of the supposed to find that they could no longer afford to send by sailing vessels goods which they had supposed waves, and blowing shingles and shutters off houses in various parts of the city. The product of the supposing raches. Trees are twice surprised to find that they could no longer afford to send by sailing vessels goods which they had supposed to find that they could no longer afford to send by sailing vessels goods which they had supposed to find that they could not bear the expense of steam transportation and that experience will be come the cast one of the base. It is feared that some disasters have taken place of the base of the base and shutters off houses, and coul